### Of the Country-Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

And Receipts-Operations of the Dingley Tariff Act Entirely Satisfactory-Cur rency and Banking Reform-Evils Sought to be Corrected-The Proposal to Substitute Bank Issues for Govern ment Notes-Demagogie Appeals to Pre juffice and Ignerance Answered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6. - The report of the secretary of the treasury was submitted to Congress to-day, of which the following are excerpts:

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year, under warrant, as shown by the report of the treasurer of the United States, were \$739,549,255 20, and the \$827,588,124 80. disbursements was consequently a decrease of \$89,038,-869 60 in the general treasury balance which stood at \$864,790,237 71 at the opening of the year and at \$775,751,-308 11 at the close. Besides the ordinary rovenues, there were receipts on ac-count of the public debt, which swelled the total income available in the fiscal operations of the government to \$481, 612,365 20, while corresponding addi-812,365 29, while corresponding additions to the ordinary expenditures brought the total on this side of the account up to \$543,561,0480, and created a deficiency of \$563,965,849 60 as the net result. These figures, however, do not include any part of the loan of \$300,000,000, the proceeds of which had begun to come in before the close of the year, though none were formally covered into the tressury until afterwards. On the side of the receipts is included the sum of \$84,761,337 55, realized from the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, while, on the other hand, the expenditures are increased by \$23,850,962, disbursed in the redemption of Pacific railroad subsidy bonds.

Iton of Pacific railroad subsidy bonds.

Domestic industrial enterprises are inquestionably benefited by the tarific of 1897, designed as well to encourage home industries as to increase the revenues of the government. By reason of the fact that importers, anticipating the pussage of the act referred to, provided themselves with large stocks of merchandiae of every description, the tariff act of 1897 can not be regarded as fairly tested by the receipts immediately following its passage. As an illustration of the correctness of this view, it may be stated that during the first four months of the fiscal year 1899 the receipts from customs (exclusive of the duty on tea, provided by the war-revenue law), amounted to \$22.776. 180, which is \$4,633,026 in excess of the receipts for a similar period in any year since 1892.

A reciprocal commercial agreement has been entered into between the United States and France, under the provisions of section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, and negotiations with a similar object in view are in progress with other countries.

In regard to currency and banking re-

In regard to currency and banking relogar, the secretary says:

"In submitting my report, I feel it my
duty to impress upon Congress, as best
I may, the important subject of currency and banking reform.

It is the misfortune of evil conditions
to produce derangement and hinder progress, which, if long continued, so accustom the subject of them to their existence as to create in him apathetic indifference to needful and healthful reforms. Indeed, it is a familiar fact
that individuals, families and nations
ignorantly suffer under the illusion
that the very source of their affilction
is itself an agency for good. Something like this has marked our financial
history for thirty years. Making progress in spitcof all obstacles and embarrassments to commerce and industry, we ascribe the advancement to the
causes which have really hampered and
disconcerted the forward and upward
movement. With a financial system
condemned by the judgment of the
most experienced and wise, both at
home and abroad, lis evils lisustrated
in daily business, and emphasized in recurring panics, we fail, with an obuse
timidity, to face the questions which
must be met and rightly solved before
industry and commerce can be established upon enduring conditions of security.

The proposal to substitute bank issues for government notes is opposed with many honest prejudices and assalied by hitter denunciations. The first arise from a failure to comprehend the true philosophy of a paper currency, and must be patiently considered. The latter obscure the question by réckless statements, charging that all propositions for currency reformare bank complicacies to exploit the scope. Referring to such proposis, an eminent speaker recently warned his uninstructed hearers: "These banks will become cormorants to eat up your substance, control your politics, and warp the political yews in all the communities. Send a man to Congress to help defeat this great evil." Such tirades against reason, and such appeals to prejudice and ignorance the statesman must oppose by the simple truth. Is a system of credit currency, in its ability to meet the varying wants of an industrious commercial people, superior to the issues of government paper money? If that question be answered affirmatively, it may be safely left to time show that the nature of the bankers differ not at all from the general nature of men in other callings. As every other man The proposal to substitute bank is all from the general nature of men in other callings. As every other man who gets an honest living must live by who gets an honest living must live by service rendered in the sphere of his activities, so the banker must perform falthfully and well his function or fail of his fair reward. The motives for his action are the same. It is not for the benefit of the banker, or any par-ticular class, that the plea for currency reform is urged; it is urged on behalf of the whole people, who will be the re-cipients of the benefits thereof. And it is on this ground only that the claim is entitled to consideration.

I shall not be outside of my duty if I shall not be outside of my duty if I venture to point out, in at least one important respect, the advantages to the poorer districts of the country of a properly constituted bank currency. It may be done by fairly describing the course of the financial movement as it now goes on, and by presenting in contrast the movement as it would go on under the conditions advocated. It is

A stubborn cold is easily taken; it sticks to some people all winter and very often develops into bronchitis or promptly by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Byrap. This celebrated remedy is ac-knowledged to be most efficient and reliable for all affections of the throat and lungs. It cures a cold at once





ANOTHER PREMIER IN TROUBLE.

Hungary's Premier Threatens to Retire to His Country Place Forever.

now, for all Europe is in tumult, and unless a premier enjoys being hooted and stoned he cannot hold his post in comfort.

Baron Desideo Banffy, the proudest man in Hungary and the holder of the premiership, recently spent a very unpleasant quarter of an hour. He was passing through the streets, and a crowd of students followed him, hooting and shouting. This following upon his stoning a few weeks ago so incensed the Baron that he went home and wrote a letter to Franz Josef, sending in his resignation

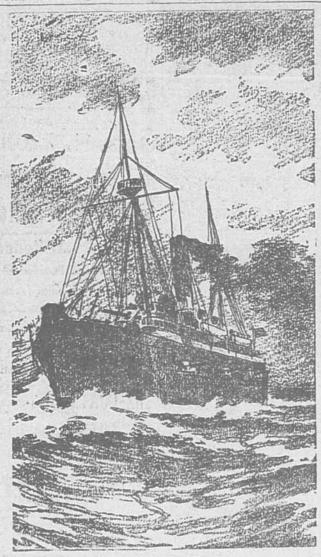
It is said that the letter was held back in the hope that his honor would reconsider.

Franz Josef is having trouble in Hun- open to a Hungarian leader

It is a stormy day among premiers | gary, which is traced to the most troublesome yet at the same time the most attractive features of Hungary-namely, its colleges. For Hungary is the home of colleges, and the students rule them and the Diet. The Baron Banffy recently sided with the lower house of the Dlet, which in a measure restricted the free-dom of the students, and the students immediately decided to reatrict the free-dom of the Baron. They assembled in the Museum Ring and sang the Kossuth hymn, which is to Hungary what the Marselliaise is to France We shall hear now of a number

duels, for that is the way these affairs of honor are being settled.

Baron Desideo Banffy has held public offices for the last twenty years, and has filled successively every political post



THE SAD FATE OF A "HOODOO," This is an excellent photograph of the Buffalo, the "hoodoo" ship of the war

The Buffalo has been unfortunate throughout the whole campaign, its last misfortune being in the instance of its recent attempt to sail for Manila, It was said that her machinery was, through the carelessness of the machinists, neglected, that her machinery was, inrough the care asset of the this has since been proved untrue. Her captain said that it was just the run of her luck, but the sailors, who are sup-residious, look upon the Buñalo as the "hoodoo" ship of the American Navy

a familiar fact that, in the period of harvesting and crop moving, the currency is strongly drawn from the centers to the country districts. When this movement is over, the currency again tends toward the centers. The currency flows to the centers to pay loans coasioned by its use and other general indebtedness, and also to secure the benefit of interest to the country banker for a portion of his funds, which, in a dull period, would otherwise file unemptoyed in his hands. At present, the currency so sent consists almost entirely of legal tender notes and treasury notes—that is to say, in the money which the law recognises as lawful reserve. Thus received by the banks in the money centers it becomes a reserve for deposits in the relation of one to four. Now deposits may be increased by ionns as well as by the deposit of cash. A loan for ren thousand or a hundred thousand gors to the borrowers credit upon the bank's books and swells the deposits by so much. True the borrower may cheek against this tund but his check may also be deposited in the same bank in which case it is a mere transfer to another account; or if it be a deposit in another bank and paid in money by the lending bank, it is atlic a transfer. The total deposits of all the banks are swelled by this original loan.

Can a bank-note currency be estab-

skibborn cold is easily taken; is less to some people all winter and yoften develops into bronchitis or sumption. You should cure a cold imply by taking Dr. Bull's Cough on the borrower may check against this fund but his check may also be deposited may be determined by taking Dr. Bull's Cough on the borrower may check against this fund but his check may also be deposited may be determined by taking Dr. Bull's Cough of the throat clumps. It cures a cold at once.

Dr. Bull's Cough of it be a deposit in another bank are swelfed by the lending bank, it is still a transfer, the total deposits of all the banks are swelfed by the lending bank, it is still a transfer, the total deposits of all the banks are swelfed by the lending bank. It is still a transfer, the total deposits of all the banks are swelfed by the lending bank. It is still a transfer, the total deposits of all the banks are swelfed by the lending bank, it is still a transfer, the total deposits of all the banks are swelfed by the lending bank, it is still a transfer, the total deposits of all the banks are swelfed by the lending bank, it is still a transfer, the total deposits which we should make exact the control of the canadian system as a model from which we should make exact the control of the canadian system as a cony. In certain particulars it would not at present suit out different conditions. The right of the Canadian banks to issue their notes which ut any special pledge of security for their redemption; the law which gives the note holder, in case of bank failure, priority of persiste to perseived injury under the depositions, while not operative to perseived injury under the system of large banks with small branches, might, if adorted large, with a multiple of small banks, each find-productive to perseived injury under their system of large banks with small branches, might, if adorted large, with a multiple of small banks, each find-productive to perseived injury under the system of large banks with small branches, might, if adorted large,

gument nothing need be added. While the question of terms is important in itself, it is nevertheless, a subordinate

GIVES CONFIDENCE.

Many People in Wheeling Speaking About it.

Our people are not easily deceived, and so many claims have been made by strangers which have not been carried out, it is small wonder that skeptics are numerous in Wheeling. Nothing gives confidence in the merit of an article like the public statement of people we know. Home endorsement from local citizens will disarm the most skeptical, and is proof that rises above dispute. No bet-ter proof than the following can be had, for it is the expression of a Wheeling

for it is the expression of a Wheeling citizen.

Mra George W. Thompson, of No. 249 Market street, says: "Although my kidneys were far from strong for several years, it was twelve months that I was troubled so severely. A neglected to do anything for it, thinking probably it would get well of itself, but it didn't. On the contrary I had constant dull, aching pains across the small of my back and heavy bearing down pains in the bladder. I could not fest at nights on account of my back, and would lefor hours in a vain effort to get to sleep, rising in the mornings tired and languid, more so than when I went to bed. After I had been around for a little while I would feel a little better, but could not do my household work without causing myself a great deal of pain. There was a distressing and annoying urinary weakness, together with headaches and spells of dixniness. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised my back and kidneys were very bad. I went to the Logan Drug Company and got a box and took them. I had but a few doses when I felt they were doing the work for me in good shape, and before I had completed the box I was entirely cured of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for asle by all dealers. Price, 50 cents, Malied by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

## THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Story of Purkish Persecution told by one who Escaped Massacre.

In a recent address in Brooklyn, Dr. Garabedian, who escaped from Constantirople, during the recent massacre of Armenians, spoke as follows:

"I first propose to give a short sketch -in order that you may better under-stand the Armenians-of the nation itself. We are proud to say that we are descendants of the great grandson of Noah and one of the very oldest races in the world. Although we have pass-ed through three thousand years of the most difficult and trying existence, we have nevertheless managed to survive, This, too, is most remarkable, when you take into consideration the fact you take into consideration the fact that whenever there have been migrations from Asia to Europe, Armenia has been trodden down. The same thing has been repeated when the armies of Europe entered Asia to repay in blood the raids of Asian hordes and the battle-grounds have for the most part been on Armenian soil. We have been a powerful nation in our day, and once numbered over fifty millions of people, although to-day there are not more than four million Armenians alive. Their service to humanity is not particularly striking or great, but they have clung faithfully to the Christian religion."

religion."

The speaker referred for a few moments to the early history of Turkey, how the Armenians became under their sway, and of their early persecutions of

how the Armenians became under their sway, and of their early persecutions of the people.

"The Turks have always taken advantage of the discord among Christians," continued Dr. Garabedian. "and when they became masters of Constantinople they extended their dominions enstward as well as westward, and the Armenians finally came to be subject to the sultan, whose sway has always been a rigid one, but it is only recently that the massacres on a large scale have taken place. Formerly the Mahometans despised the Christians, but practically lived upon them. When the present sultan came to the throne, and even previous to his ascension, there had been a great deal of wrong going on. I do not deal in superlatives, but the condition of things in Armenia is certainly without a parallel in the world. After the intervention of Europe the Turks became imbued with such a hate of Christians as they had never felt before. It is because of these people, the sultan said, that Europe has intervened, and so he naturally enough determined that there should be no Christians in his dominions. With the Christians out of the way, he argued, it would not be necessary for Europe to intervene. These Armenians, he said, won't adopt Mahometanism, so the best way for me to do is to obliterate them entirely."

"It is not my intention to harrow you with the details of these massacres which are more or less familiar to you all," said the speaker in conclusion, but

"It is not my intention to harrow you with the details of these massacres which are more or less familiar to you all," said the speaker in conclusion, "but simply to point out the present condition of that downtrodden people and to forecast their future. The extermination policy is apparently one that is to be applied in Armenia. Although it is just possible that this may be modified somewhat and a sufficient number of Armenians killed so that the sultan can say that they are in the minority and that they do not need any special legislation. There are so many other interests in the public mind that there does not appear to be any attempt to ald these beople at present. It therefore looks to me as if the history of that ancient people were soon to be of the past. All the outrages have been concocted and carried on by those in power, chiefly by the sultan, and those who have distinguished themselves in who have distinguished themselves in 'It never falls.

GOLD DUBT.

Neglect should never be laid at the door of a housewife. It may be she works harder than her neighbor, but doesn't go about it in just the right way. Her neighbor uses



and keeps her house twice as clean with half the effort. Gold Dust Washing Powder has given many a woman the reputation of being a queen of housekeepera. Do you use it Largest package—greatest economy.

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Finch, 5 year,	-	-	8	1.00	41	111	10.00;	48	3.00
Gibson, 5 year, -	833			1.00	**	Mid	10.00;	44	3.00
Guckenheimer, 5	Vos	P	8	1.00	- 11	1100	10.00:	11	3.00
Overholt, 5 year,	nie.	100	20	1.00	111	11	10.00:	887	3.00
Finch, 10 year,	P. 150	25		1.25	44 5	14	12.00:	18 .	4.50
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# CASTOR

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his per-

Cat Hillithis. sonal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

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CENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

the killing of Armenians have been decorated and then sent back in high-er authority to continue their bloody

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup can be desended on to cure promptly the se-verest affections of the throat or lungs.

PROPOSALS. SEALED PROPOSALS.

State of West Virginia, Charleston, Office of Commissioners of Public Printing.

State of West Virginia, Charleston, Office of Commissioners of Public Printing.

Notice is bereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Printing at the Auditor's Office, in the Capitol building in the city of Charleston, W. Va., from this time until SATURDAY, THE 17th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For the execution of the State Printing and Binding and for supplying the State with Stationery and Printing Paper for the two years beginning on the second Wednesday of January, 18th, and ending on the second Wednesday in January, 18th, and ending on the second Wednesday in January, 18th, and ending on the second Wednesday in January, 18th, and ending on the second Wednesday in January, 18th, and ending on the second Wednesday in January, 18th, and ending on the second Wednesday in January, 18th, and the proposal must be accompanied by bond executed according to law, by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient securities, residing in this state, in the penal sum of the pena

ing, and Friends Faper, in the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for the same, respectively. Unless there is a responsible bidder for the whole which is less than the aggregate amount of the lowest separate bids, in which case the contract shall be awarded to such lowest bidder for the whole.

be awarded to such lowest bidder for the whole.

All proposals must be made upon the printed blanks furnished by the Commissioners of Public Printing, and said emissioners reserve the right to reject any and sail bids.

By criter of the Commissioners of Public Printing. LA FOLLIETTE, Auditor, president Commissioners of Public Printing for the State of West Virginia, Nevember 4, 1838.

A LL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY

A LL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY Printing. An entire new line of sam-ples of Ball Programmes, Tickets and fo-vitations at all prices at the intelligences Job Printing Office.

OUR COMMISSIONERS TAKING AN OUTING. Now that there is a chance of the war clouds clearing over and the sessions



are becoming fewer our commissioners are allowing themselves the pleasure of socing Paris. This picture shows Secretary Day in the act of slighting from his carriage in company with Commissioners Gray, Frye, and Davis. All are in ex-